THE HOSTILE SAVAGES

Return of General Merritt to White River.

DETAILS OF HIS MOVEMENTS.

The Utes Heard From-The Women and Children Safe.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE CAMPAIGN.

No Confidence in Peace Without a Fight.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 20, 1879. A courier has at this moment arrived, bringing the following from your correspondent with General Merritt's command :-

IN THE FIELD, ON WHITE RIVER, Col., Oct. 17, 1879.

On the 14th inst. General Merritt's command was augmented by the arrival of four com-panies of the Third cavalry, 155 men, and six companies of the Seventh infantry, 237 men. On the morning of the 16th, leaving the companies of the Seventh infantry in camp on White River, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, and taking the rest of his command, General Merritt preceded southward in the direction of Grand River, where, it was supposed, the Northern Utes had gone to join the band further south. DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

A heavy rain had fallen on Saturday and saturated the rich alluvial soil of the canyon through which to was compelled to pass in order to reach the summit of the lofty range of mountains between White and Grand Rivers. This made the marching difficult and the passage of the supply trains almost impossible, as there was no road and only a dim trail that had been travelled by the Indians. After cutting and grading the road almost to the top of the divide, it was found impracticable to pass the summit with wagons, whereupon the mander determined to rely upon his pack trains as his sole means of transportation.

At this juncture a courier arrived from the rea bringing orders, having their origin in Washington to suspend operations against the Utes and to return to White River, which the General, with a manifest feeling of disappointment, immediately proceeded to Ao, and the command arrived here this afternoon.

CAPTAIN DODGE'S DEPARTURE.

When Captain Dodge's company of colored cavalry moved out of camp to-night to take the train for Cheyenne, thence to Fort Union, New Mexico, a thrilling cheer was given them by the white troops of Cantain Payne's command, whom they first succored at Milk River. Hats and caps were lifted on both sides, and white hands grasped black ones, Lawson, the gallant Pennsylvania Irishman who commanded one of the Thornburgh companies:-

"The boys of the Fifth cavalry have torgotten all about the smell of niggers. The men of the Ninth cavalry are the whitest black men I ever saw.'

Martin B. Hughes, Captain Dodge's lieutenant, escribing the approach of his company to Payne's

tamp, says:-"John Gorden, who left Payne's camp with Bankin, and went with him as far as Bear River, heard of the death of his brother George and met us there. He offered to show us to the camp provided he had a good horse. Dodge told him to pick the best horse in the command and gave him everything he wanted, including a belt of cartridges. When we reached Stinking Gulch, four miles from Payne's position, John found his brother's corpse, and almost at the same time I found the corpse schoolmate of mine named Brigham, who had accompanied George Gordon with the thrashing machine. The burned corpse of the boy who was also with Gordon lay not far off. When John Gordon came upon his brother's body there was no restraining him. He left his saddle, sank by the roadside and gave way to his grief so loudly that it alarmed some of us, who feared the Indians might hear his sobs and cries. Just here I may as well tell you that there appeared to be no foundation whatever the Indians before he was killed. The story about a large number of empty cartridge shells being found near him was a fabrication. In all proba bility the Indians, when they approached him usual "How;" then they closed around them and shot them down without giving them the least chance for self-defence, Dodge and I became anxious about the Indians in front, and I sent to John, urging him for God's sake to come on and to keep still, lest the Utes should ambuscade us in the dark. He did come on, and accompanied the advance guard into Payne's corral. It was his voice that reassured Payne's sentinels. who had their carbines raised ready to fire, thinking we were Indians."

A PREJUDICE REMOVED. Gordon, whose services are valued even more highly than Rankin's by the officers of the beleaguered command, has since said to your cor-

"I was a captain in the rebel army and very much prejudiced against 'nigger' soldiers, but if the Lord will forgive me for what I have said about them I

THE HOSTILE UTES HEARD FROM-WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAFE AND RETAINED AS HOSTAGES. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

will never repeat it after what they did that day."

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20, 1879. A despatch from Los Pinos, dated the 16th, says that a courier has just arrived from the camp of the assilles, bringing information to Ouray that the White River Utes are in the mountains, about a hundred miles north of Los Pinos. The women and children are safe, he says, but the Indians will hold them until given assurance that the troops will not harm them. Ouray desires that the murderers have

THE SOUTHERN UTES STILL FOR PEACE-WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM WHITE RIVER

Los Pinos, Col., Oct. 17. Via Del Nouve, Col., Oct. 20, 1879. A runner has just arrived from the Southern Ute Agency with a letter from Agent Page to Agent Stanley, dated the 14th inst., with the information that another all-day council was held by the chiefs of the Southern Utes. They all are united and de sirons of peace, and requested that a runner be sent renewing the assurances already given. Twenty-four chiefs and head men were present. The Indians of this agency are all encamped around Ouray's house. Not one report in fifty contains a particle of truth, and facts are exaggerated beyond reason. The women and children are safe, but probably will not be given up until after matters are arranged by the Peace Commission, which is expected here in a week from Washington.

CONCENTRATION OF THOOPS FOR THE CAM-PAIGN FROM THE FOUTH-VIEWS OF GENERAL DEPARTMENT-AN EXPLANATION BY SECRE-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1879. A telegram from General Sheridan, dated Chicago, October 19, has been received by General Sherman which says:-

infantry and four companies of cavalry. There is now being organized at Garland, which is a better point than Alamosa, a column of six companies of the Fourth cavalry and five companies of infantry and I can also add six more companies of infantry and I can also add six more companies of infantry and I can also add six more companies of cavalry now at Rawlins Station, making a force of mineteen companies, aggregating at least nine hundred men. General Merritt had followed the hostiles in the direction of the Uncomplagre Agency, as he had notined me, but turned back on receiving your despatch of the 13th. Had he gone on, it was my intention to have supplied him from the south, by his own request, so that there need have been no tears on the part of the Interior Department regarding his supplies. My telegram related to the pass between Rawlins and White River Agency. We now understand this affair in all its bearings and will not give you any further trouble except to send information as it arrives.

No CONVIDENCE IN OURAY.

I regret that Merritt was not permitted to go on, as I have not the slightest belief that Ouray can deliver the murderers, and I fear valuable time will be lost. After your despatch of the 13th inst. I directed General Grook to send to White River Agency supplies in abundance before the deep snows come on and will assume the risk of keeping Merritt, with alls present force, at that point to await further developments. I understand that country pretty well, and my last summer's trip gave me a very lar knowledge of the country in the vicinity of the Los Pinos Agency and south of that place.

A STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY SCHUEZ.

A STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Secretary Schurz has to-day been asked by many persons whether he thought that the despatch of General Sheridan to General Sherman, in which the former speaks of General Merritt's command as being "tied up" and "sold out," was intended to reflect on the Interior Department. In response to this question and a number of cognate inquiries addressed to him in an extended interview to-day, the Secretary made the following interesting statements, with which are given the letters therein referred to:-

which are given the letters therein referred to:—
I do not see how General Sheridan's telegram can refloct upon this department, nor do I think that his despatch was intended for publication; but since it has been published and the disposition of the troops has been made known, the rest of the story may properly accompany it. When General Merritt was still supposed to have to fight his way through to White River Agency I instructed General Charles Alams—not a "peace commissioner," but a special agent of this department on temporary service (chosen on account of his ability and intimate acquaintance with the Ute chiefs)—to proceed to Los Pinos Agency to strengthen Chief Ouray in his friendly attitude in case the refusal of the government to stop the troops produced excitement among the Los Pinos Utes, and then to endeavor to bring about the surrender of the hostiles. deavor to bring about the surrender of the hostiles, or failing in that, to draw the peaceably disposed Utes away from them and thus isolate them. He was to assure all the Indians within his reach that the troops were bound to force their way to White River and to destroy all resistance, and the longer the resistance lasted the worse it would be for the Indians.

the resistance lasted the worse it would be for the Indians.

CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

On the 14th we received information that the Utes had disappeared from White River; that General Merritt had proceeded to the agency without resistance and had lost sight of the hostiles. I then instructed General Adams to ascertain the whereabouts of the White River hostiles, to summon them to surrender or use every possible endeavor to induce the peaceable Utes to give them up and to put himself in communication with General Merritt and give him all the information he had, together with his opinion of the condition of things. These despatches were communicated by me to General Sherman before they were sent off. General Sherman communicated them to General Sheridan, and General Merritt was advised to give credence to what General Adams might tell him, as he had the confidence of this department. These are also undoubtedly the despatches referred to in General Sheridan's telegrams. General Sherman evidently did not think that by these instructions, which were intended not to arrest but to facilitate and aid General Merritt's movements in securing to him information which, judging from his own reports he could not otherwise obtain, were calculated to "tie up" and "seil out" the troops under command of General Sheridan Herritt. If he had thought so he would undoubtedly have said so to me before sending them off to General Sheridan, as General Sheridan might have said so before communicating them to General Merritt.

LETTER OF GENERAL SHEBMAN. When General Sherman, four days afterward, had received the despatch from General Sheridan published in the newspapers, he addressed to me the following letter, which is additional evidence that he down to that time had not understood my instructions to the special agent of this department to stop any movement:—

Stop any movement:—

Headquarers Army of the United States,)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1879.)

Hon. Carl. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior:—

Drag Sir—I have a telegram from General Sheridan saying he has a message from General Merritt, to the effect that to punish the hostile Utes he would on the 15th inst. move from White River for the Grand River and the Los Finos Agency; but General Sheridan supposes that before starting General Merritt will have received my despatch of October 13 notifying him of the appointment of Special Agent Adams and to be governed in his conduct by his histractions. Do you want General Merritt's force of about one thousand men to be at White River or at the Los Finos Agency? Some one must determine this question, and, as the Interior Department has charge of the Ute Indians and the military is acting to support the Indian Bureau is its management of this tribe of Indians, I beg of you to inform me whether you prefor that this military force shall define the rank.

I received the letter on the evening of the 17th

I received the letter on the evening of the 17tz
and the same evening visited General Sherman at
his house for the purpose of ascertaining what it
meant. General Sherman explained to me the difficulties General Merritt's command would have to
encounter in crossing the high mountain range between White River and Los Pinos, without any
wagou road, the possibility of being snowed in, &c.,
and also that another force could be concentrated in
a short time at Alamosa to accomplish all that was
necessary without finding such difficulties in its
way. This expression of his views was, of course,
satisfactory to me.

SECRETARY SCHURZ TO GENERAL SHERMAN,
I left General Sherman with the understanding
that I, in this sense, would officially answer his letter on the following morning, which I did, and here

DEPARTMENT OF TRE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1879. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, OCE. 18, 1879.

GENERAL—I reply to your letter of yesterday, referring to General Sheridan's cespatch, in which he expressed his apprehensions as to the difficulties likely to attend a movement of General Merritt's troops across the mountain ridge between the White River and the Los Pinos agoneies, which despatch you communicated to me in full at our interview subsequent to the receipt of your letter, I have the honor to say that General Charles Adams, the special agent of this department, will probably reach the Los Pinos Agency to-day or tomorrow. As you know, he is instructed to ascertain, if possible, the present whereabouts of the White River Utes, and succeeding in this, to use every effort, with the aid of Chief Oursy, to bring about their surrender. I may have a telegraphic report from him by Wednesday next. It will probably then appear whether that surrender can be accomplished without the assistances of a considerable body of troops or not. In the meantime, I fully agree with the opinion you expressed at our interview has hight—that General Merrits should not an interview has hight—that General Merrits should not appear the open of the propose concentrated at Alamosa, to act as the condition of things at Los Pinos and the Southern Ute Agency may require. I shall without delay inform General Sheridan has taght, and direct him to put himself in

body of troops so concentrated at Anamosa, over condition of things at Los Pinos and the Southern Uto Agency may require. I shall without delay inform General Adams of the Instructions telegraphed by you to General Sheridan bast night, and direct him to not himself in communication not only with General Merrit, as ordered before, but also with the communider of the forces at Alamosa, keeping both these officer chedient servant, General W. T. Shenana, United States Army.

From this it will appear that there has been no disaccord between General Sherman and myself; that there were no instructions from me to stop General Merritt's command; that the necessary information to be procured by my agent will probably be on hand before the force assembling at Alamosa will be ready for action, and that General Sheridan's remark about the "tying up" and "selling out" of General Merritt's command, while it gave expression to his feelings concerning the difficulties surrounding those troops, cannot be held to refer to any action on the part of this department.

AN ESCAPED EMPLOYE.

AN ESCAPED EMPLOYE. E. L. Mansfield telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Rawlins yesterday that he was in the employ of the late Iudian Agent Meeker from August, 1878; that he escaped the fate of the rest of the employes by being sent with a despatch to Captain Dodge on the 26th ult., and that he awaits at Rawlins any instructions which the Commissioner may desire to give. No reply has yet been made to Mr. Mansfield, but the department will take care of

THE NEW MEXICO OUTBREAK.

VICTORIA REPORTED PLEEING TOWARD MEXICO-FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS AT A BANCH -- ALAEM AMONG THE CITIZENS-HILLSBORO THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20, 1879.
Advices from New Mexico represent that Victoria is retreating with a portion of his followers to Mexico with the hope of evading the pursuit of Colonel Morrow, Morrow will, however, follow hot pursuit if he does not actually bring him back with him. He has 450 soldiers and thirty days' rations. There are hostiles still in the country and the people are in constant dread.

A large party of whites took shelter at Lloyd's SHERIDAN-THE COURSE OF THE INTERIOR Ranch, near Santa Barbara, where they remained Ranch, near Santa Barbara, where they remained for several days, besieged by the Indians. When relieved, sixteen dead bodies were found at the ranch and in the vicinity. Among those who were hilled was one William Jones, who, before surrendering his own life, killed four Indians. The savages cut off his head and in many ways mutitated his body. There were seven lance hoies through the body when it was found. Several Mexican trains were attacked between E: Paso and Mexican t

had declared his intention to return to the scene of the recent hostilities and burn Hillsboro. He seems to object particularly to having the miners invade his old domain, which is in the Mimbres Mountains, among which Hillsboro and the mines around are located. The miners have all congregated at Hills-boro and are prepared to defend themselves. Gov-ernor Wallace has sent 100 Springfield rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition to the distressed neign-borhood.

berhood.

REPORTS ABOUT THE NAVAJOES.

Reports to the effect that the Navajoes, who have been peaceable recently, have become disastisfied and want to fight are freely circulated. For Wingate has been temporarily abandoned and the people in that vicinity are very much frightened.

CAPTAIN MARKHAM'S EXPLORATIONS.

HIS LAST VOYAGE IN THE ARCTIC-STOPPED BY THE ICE AT SEVENTY-EIGHT DEGREES TWEN-TY-FOUR MINUTES NORTH.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1879.

Dr. Bessels, of this city, the well known Arctic explorer of the Polaris expedition, received a letter to-day from Captain Markham, of Her British Majesty's ship Alert, announcing his return to England on the ship Alert, announcing his return to England on the 7th inst. from his last Arctic cruise. The Captain states that on September 12 he reached latitude 78 deg. 24 min. north, in longitude 47 deg. east. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the ice he was not able to penetrate to Francis Joseph Land, which was reached by the Dutch expedition under Lieutenant De Bruyne. The greater part of the merchant vessels bound for the Obi and Jenissel through the Kara Sea, returned without having accomplished their purpose.

JILTED BY HER SWEETHEART. A YOUNG GIRL KILLS HERSELF WITH TWO DOSES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYNACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879.

Flora A. Sheppard, a young girl residing in the town of Skaneateles, committed suicide on Sunday night. She had been engaged to be married to one Henry Fulmer, who jilted her on account of some stories which he alleges that he had heard regarding her character. Her lover visited her early on Sun-day evening, when she kissed him and gave him his freedom. She then took a dose of cobalt, made her will and lay down to die. A physician was called and found her vomiting violently. She said she had taken poison, as she was tired of life. The physician left her about nine o'clock, supposing she would be all right, having vomited up all the poison. She then took another dose and died in an hour.

KILLED WITH A CLUB.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879. At Summitville, Sullivan county, Saturday, a farmer named Jeptha Van Inwegon was helping his son Philip to load a boat on the Delaware and Hudson canal, when the latter insulted some ladies who were passing. Later the husband and brother of were passing. Later the husband and brother of one of the ladies came to the boat and demanded satisfaction. The husband engaged in a fight with young Van Inwegen and was gotting the best of him, when the father went to his son's assistance. The insulted woman's brother, George Johnson, then interfered, and Jeptha Van Inwegen struck him on the head with a stick of cord wood, breaking his skull. The latter died at midnight. Van Inwegen has been arrested. The hearing takes place to-day. Jeptha Van Inwegen is a respectable and well-to-do farmer, fifty years of age. Johnson was about thirty years of age. He leaves a family:

THE BUFORD MURDER CASE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1879. It will be remembered that after the conviction of uford for shooting Judge Elliott, at Frankfort, Ky., the prisoner made an appeal to the highest court in the State, and the Court of Appeals decourt in the state, and the Court of Appeals de-clined to hear the case on the ground that the judges were interested parties. For the purpose of a re-hearing a special court was ordered, and to-day flov-ernor blackburn appointed the Hon. John Feland, of Christian county; the Hon. L. E. Hushands, of McCracken county, and Henry A. Tyler as judges to sit in the case.

GREENFIELD SENTENCED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879. This morning Judge Daniels sentenced Nathan O. Greenfield, who murdered his wife in October, 1875, to be hanged at the Onondaga Penitentiary, on the 12th of December next. A bill of exceptions will be argued in a tortnight.

LOVE AND MURDER.

Two negroes, named Robert Mackey and Lewis Mims, quarrelled at the Quaker Springs Church yesterday on account of a woman, with whom they were both in love, when Mackey shot Mims twice and then cut him with a razor, killing him instantly. Mackey escaped.

TO BE HANGED.

WINTON COURT HOUSE, N. C., Oct. 20, 1879. In the trial of W. H. Vann for the murder of James II. Gatting, September 2, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of December. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given.

SENTENCED FOR WIFE MURDER.

NEWION, N. J., Oct. 20, 1879. Daniel Van Orden, who was indicted at the Septem per term of the Sussex Court for the murder of his wife, on being brought up for trial to-day withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. After hearing the tes-timony of several witnesses the Court accepted his plea, and sentenced him to the State Prison for thir-teen years.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LADY.

MINONE, Ill., Oct. 20, 1879. Miss Martin, daughter of a prominent stock dealer residing south of this city, was found in a senseless condition and horribly mutilated near the railroad half a mile from her home, this morning. She had lain there twenty hours, having been indecently aslain there twenty hours, having been indecently as-saulted by a young man named Hannis Debore while she was returning from church on sunday. Debore has been arrested, identified by the young lady and locked up. He cut her on the forehead and in the throat, one stab nearly severing her windpipe. He returned to work as usual this morning, evidently believing that she was dead and that all means of tracing the crime to him were removed. He is stolidly indifferent, neither denying nor acknowl-edging his guilt.

OBITUARY.

ERNST VON BULOW, GERMAN MINISTER OF POREIGN APPAIRS

The cable brings the announcement of the death at Frankfort-on-the-Main, of Herr Von Bülow, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Herr Bülow had a changeful political career. Born in Hoistein (1815), he entered the Danish diplomatic service in 1839, was first employed in the Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburg Chancillery and then as Councillor of Logislation in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He left the Danish service in the following year he was called again to Denmark to take part in the peace negotiations between Germany and Denmark. Two years later he was selected by the King of Denmark in his capacity as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, to represent him in the Frankfort Diet. It was there that Herr von Bulow was brought into connection with Herr von Bulow and moderation he displayed in his delicate task made him acceptable to both parties alike. Bismarck's recollection of him at that time induced him, it is said, in later years to call him to his side. In 1802 Von Bulow gave up his post at Frankfort and returned to Mecklenburg-Strellitz, and, as the representative of the duchy he took part in the iornation of the North German Bund. In 1803 he was Mecklenburg's Ambussador at the Berlin Court, and Representative of the two Mecklenburgs in the Bundesrath. In 1873 he was appointed to the German Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs under Prince Bismarck, with the rank of Prussian Minister of State. As such he accompanied the German Emperor to Italy in October, 1875, He and Prince Bismarck were the German Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Herr von Bülow's position in Berlin was anything but a sinceure. Bismarck left him to conduct nearly all the ordinary business with the diplomatic corps at Berlin. It was necessary for him to take as little as possible of personal initiative, submitting always to the decision of the Chancellor. Herr von Bülow was one of the most eminent of those of Prince Bismarck's staff, who assisted in the task of reconstructing the political system of Prussia and Germany. Of this staff, comprising Herr von Bülow has been most efficiently seconded by a b the following year he was called again to Denmark to take part in the peace negotiations between GerWASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1879. VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES-RADICAL CHANGES MADE AND GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

The hall of the House of Representatives may be compared to a box within a box. In its construction the architect appears to have aimed at the exclusion of sunlight and fresh air as of no importance to the health of the members occupying seats within its walls. The stained and ground glass which forms the ceiling carefully shuts out the rays of the sun while the massive masonry which divides the hall from the corridors makes the chamber more like a structure for an ice house or refrigerator than as a place for wholesome legislation. To remedy these se defects various plans have been resorted to, among others the piercing of the floor with innumerable holes protected with grating, through which cold air was forced by the engine in the basement. This plan, however, did not remedy the evil complained of. At last it occurred to a member of long ex-perience that the business-like way to improve the atmosphere and diminish the trequent complaint was to legislate the foul air out of the hall and provide better means to secure healthful avenues of pure air. A committee on ventilation was accordingly added to the long list of committees, and the first step in the right direction was taken when this committee was organized. That the subject is one of importance may be judged from the eminence of most of th gentlemen composing it. The chairman is William Kimmel, of Maryland, whose stoical nature has never been disturbed, not even by the amusing speeches of Congressman Conger, of Michigan. With him are James W. Covert, of New York, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; John G. Carlish, of Kentucky, said to be the soundest lawyer and ablest debater on political questions in the House; John A. McMahon, one of the managers in the Belknap impeachment trial; John W. Stone, of Michigan, now serving his second term and a prominent lawyer in his State; William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, the father of the House, and George M. Robesou, of New Jersey, ex-Secretary of the Navy. In accordance with the plans suggested by the committee, the architect of the capital, Mr. Clark,

has during the recess of Congress been ripping up and tearing down until the familiar places about the southern end of the building have entirely disap peared, so that the members will wonder when they come together in December whether this is the building so cheerfully vacated on the 1st day of last July. The floor of the hall has been covered with a network of ventilators, the edge of the steps of the ampitheatre being fringed with brass, upon which the members can stand if they choose when addressing the House and receive constant currents of pure air pumped into the building through a large conduit, having its opening on the mall to the west of the Capitol. And that the Speaker may not become restless and tired of listening to the eloquence of the honorable members, he is supplied with a separate ventilating apparatus, which is to constantly surround him with extra pure air and give him an invisible advantage over the body over which he presides. If the members become restless they will find additional vents in either corner of the north side of the hall, which are now ornamented with magnificent mantels of Tennessee marble and in which are set large grates for the burning of wood and the heat from which, it is expected, will form a draught and help to purify the atmosphere of this dark portion of the hall. Looking toward the south side of the hall in the gallery provision is made for rour additional entrances to the gallery, not because they were needed, but for the reason that these apertures, hitherto walled up with sham doors in panel, will let in a flood of light from the southern exposure and help the air of the resorters

With the improvements in the manner of ventilating the upper part of the hall and the provision made for currents of fresh air to sweep across the roof, it is confidently expected that the lawmakers will be able to sit still, transact their business and be entirely free from the ravings and hallucinations which incipient malarial and typhoid fevers de-

velop. Passing from the hall into the lobby was formerly to walk from dimness into darkness. But the famous tunnel -for that was what the passageway really was—is a thing of the past. The Speaker's room, the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms at the east end, and the official reporter's room at the west end of the lobby, are all merged into a colonnade, with seven spacious openings leading into the old lobby, so that the darkest part of the House is now the lightest. Here the members will be able to tedious debates, smoke, talk and pror nade, without risking their health, as when cooped up in the narrow cloak rooms under the gallery. This dismal subterraneous passage connecting the east and west ends of the southern part of the building has not so much as a vestige to indicate it. Where the huge weather map used to hang is a beautiful mantel, and all the surroundings are calculated

to make the life of the listless members happy. The Appropriation Committee takes possession of the ladies' reception room and unites it with their old quarters by fencing in the corridor at the southern end of the building. The Sergeant-at-Arms is assigned to the room formerly occupied by the Clerk of the House, and the office of the Chief Clerk adjoining will probably be given to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is chairman, and who on account of his infirmity formerly occupied the Speaker's oom off of the lobby, it being convenient for him to reach it in his carriage. The old folding room is removed to the basement and the space refitted with committee rooms, mainly intended for the commitees on expenditures of the several departments of the government.

The Speaker is still in search of quarters, but has not yet made up his mind where to locate. The official reporters are given the old index room and office of the doorkeeper, which have been made into one. The lower floor of the old part of the Capitol has been entirely remodelled, and will provide accommodation for six or eight committees and officers of the House. Altogether the improvements are regarded as a fair beginning of a change in the design of the House and of the Capitol, which will be tollowed with better improvements next year.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPAICHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1879. THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The forthcoming annual report of the Paymaster General of the Army is said to contain the follow-

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the receipts of the department were \$15,358,000, of which amount \$12,700,000 were disbursed, \$600,000 have been deposited and the balance, \$1,858,000 is the amount of cash on hand. The policy of increasing the pay of the principal non-commissioned officers will be strongly advocated, as will also the cumstances, the pay of the rank to which they may be brevetted. The subject of bounties due colored soldiers, it is said, will be treated at considerable length.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ARMY-THE REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL BARNES.

It was ascertained to-day that the annual report of Surgeon General Barnes will be a very extensive document, and among other things will show that during the last fiscal year the average number of troops in service was about 21,000 white and 1,942 colored. The total number of cases of sickness among the white troops was about 37,000, and smong the colored about 5,000. The aggregate number of deaths were whites, 447; colored, 231. The report will give in detail an account of the operations of the surgical division and a medical statement of the casualties in the fourteen engagements between United States troops and Indians during the last fiscal year. Arrearages of Pension act is to have very materially increased the labors of the Surgeon General's office. Part 2 of the ical and surgical history of the late war is fin-

shed and will be presented to Congress upon its assembling. Part 3 is nearing completion. The report will further show that there were 611 new specimens to be added to the Medical Museum during the year; that 25 assistant sur-geons have been promoted; 13 candidates for appointment have been examined and passed, the number rejected aggregating about 31. There are two vacancies on the list of regular surgeons. Fourteen men are on sick leave, eight of whom are incapacitated for service. Six are on regular leave and 154 are on duty. There have been during the year 5,500 new volumes and pamphlets added to the medical library, which now includes a total of 49,000 volumes and over that number of

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1879. The order directing Captain William Folck, Second nfantry, to report to the Superintendent General of the recruiting service to conduct troops to the Pa-

cife coast is revoked.

Lieutenant Colonel Chauncoy McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, will report in person to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty at the headquarters of that division.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1879. Paymaster Joseph Foster is ordered to the Monoc Ensign Edward B. Underwood has been detached from the Michigan, and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse has been detached from the Monocacy and ordered to return home and await orders.

NEWPORT. R. I., Oct. 20, 1879. Paymaster Joseph Foster who has been at the torpedo station here for the past three years, received orders this morning to proceed to Yokohama, Japan, and report to Rear Admiral Patterson for duty on board the United States steamer Monocacy as relief to paymaster Whitehouse.

to paymaster Whitohouse.

FORTRESS MONNOE, Oct. 20, 1879.

The flagship Powhattan, steamers Kearsarge and Marion and schoolships Portsmouth and Saratoga sailed for Yorktown to-day to participate in the celebration on Thursday.

On the completion of the ceremonies at that place the three first will proceed to Norfolk and the latter two will return to Hampton Roads. The Constitution is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

GRENTOWN, Nigaragus, Oct. 8, 1879.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, Oct. 8, 1879.
The United States steamer Vancalia sailed from this port yesterday for Chiriqui Lagoon.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

TUMULTUOUS REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS-BOLTING

Republican nominations for Aldermen were made last night. In the Seventh district there was a stormy session. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. William S. Murray, and Messrs, J. R. Carruthers and William Tobin were elected respectively president and secretary, Credentials were then presented, and the names of George Bliss, Sheridan Shook and Michael Cregan were substituted for others dropped in the list of delegates. Mr. Bliss moved that the Convention proceed to nominate the candidates for Aldermen, and offered the name of Robert Ray Hamilton, of the Eleventh Assembly district. Mr. Cregan nominated James M. Turner, of the Eighteenth Assembly district and William J. Murray, after nominating William M. Montgomery, of the Fifteenth Assembly district, moved that the Convention jointly ballot for Ray and Montgomery. Mr. Shook suggested that each delegate rise in his place and name the candidate who was his choice for Alderman. Mr. Cregan said that the delegation of the Sixteenth proposed to stand up for thei rights, and the action of the Convention rendered it nocessary for them to withdraw, and the Convention

rights, and the action of the Convention rendered it necessary for them to withdraw, and the Convention need not be surprised to see them supporting a candidate of their choice on election day.

The excitement caused by this movement in the interest of Bernard Biglim was increased by Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the Eighteenth Assembly district delegation, announcing their withdrawai. As they lett the hall Mr. Tobin, the secretary, a member for the Sixteenth, left his seat and retired also. When outst was restored Mr. Bliss spoke of the folly of such action. A formal vote followed, in which the twenty-four delegates remaining named Messrs. Bliss and Shook again addressed the Convention on the efforts that had been made for Tammany, and after making arrangements to notify the candidates the Convention adjourned. Messrs, Cregan and Lawrence stated that the reason for their action was the refusal of the other faction to admit them last year.

Mr. Hamilton is a grandson of Robert Ray, who died last year, and a great grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He was born in this city, is twenty-eigntycars of age, graduated from Columbia College in 1871, and from its law achool in 1873. He never held public office, and is now law partner of Hamilton Fish, Jr. Mr. Montgomery is a native of the North of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, and a resident of this city for the past twenty years. He is the President of the

thirty-five years of age, and a resident of this city for the past twenty years. He is the President of the Empire City Ice Company and Secretary of the Ice-men's Assocition, but beyond the presidency of the Fifteenth Association bas never held a political position.

THE Eighth District Convention met in Brevoort Hall, in East Fitty-fourth street, and the proceedings fully warranted the prediction that war would follow the contest in the Seventeenth Assembly district for representation in the Convention. Colonel George B. Webster was chosen chairman and Mr. James McKenna secretary. As every one knew there were two delegations from the Seventeenth Assembly district, and the question as to which should be admitted was the beginning of the trouble. On motion a representative of each of the contesting delegations was allowed ten minutes in which to present his case, Police Justice Flammer, on the part of the contestants, claimed that the certificate of the sitting Convention was signed by but two of the three in spectors was ineligible because he held a position under a democratic appointment, and the other because he was a non-resident of the district. The election of the contesting delegation was based on the certificate of the remaining and only eligible inspector. If the election had not been conducted according to law the certificate did not amount to anything. By the testimony of witnesses the right of challenge was denied, as was also the placing of watchers to see that the count was fairly made. It was fair to presume that a motive existed for such action, and what that motive was could be plainly seen. Mr. Amos Etheridge, on behalf of the sitting delegation, read an affidavit in which it was stated that an offer was made to withdraw the names of the objectionable inspectors, and that Justice Flammer had refused to listen to it. "It is not true," interrupted Justice Flammer indignantly. The speaker coutinued that Justice Flammer was present and save the speaker to address himself to the Chair. At the conclusion of the ten unintes' argument on each side Judge Dittenhoeter took the floor and stating that the Twenty-second district. The boiters and the oas and inside the same announcement for the Twenty-second district had come to vote for Mr. Henry C. Perley and would not

Was carried.

OTHER MOMINEES.

In the Fourth district Alderman Matthew Stewart was renominated; in the Fifth Aldermen John J. Morris and John W. Jacobus were both renominated; in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, now represented by Jordan L. Mott, Prest dent of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. John R. Knoepel, a youthful aspirant for political honors, received the nomination.

made unanimous, and a motion to adjourn sine die

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The Third Republican District Senatorial Convention was held at Sawyer's Hall, Brooklyn. B. W. Wilson presided, and Horace Graves placed in nomination the name of Frederick A. Schroeder. A. Barnes nominated William W. Goodrich, and S. Barnes nominated William W. Goodrich, and Eugene D. Berrie was also named by a delegate. After an informal ballot a formal ballot was taken. The vote was:—schroeder, 41; Goodrich, 23; Berrie, 4. Mr. Schroeder was then declared the choice of the Convention for State Senator of the Third district. The no sainee, who has served one term as Comptroller and as Mayor of Beooklyn, respectively, addressed the Convention. As the Third is a strong republican district the nomination is considered as almost equivalent to an election.

BROOKLYN REGISTRATION

The following table shows the registration in Brooklyn yesterday (the third and last day) as compared with the third day in 1878, 1877 and 1876. The total number of persons who registered and year was 89,070. In 1878 the number was 83,685; to 1877, 79,794; in 1876, 98,369;—

Third Thi

	A CHILDREN	A 175 F 54	T. LEFT.CE	Later	
	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	
Wards.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	
First	992	1,288	1,249	910	ä
Second		597	572	494	
Third		1,164	1,025	884	
Fourth	835	865	937	688	
Fifth		1,224	1,109	972	
Sixth		2,126	1,893	1,791	
Seventh		1,711	1,627	1,479	ı
Eighth	828	1,041	970	783	
Ninth	771	893	748	747	
Tenth	1.384	1,619	1.273	1.198	
Eleventh	1.317	1,337	1,384	1,065	
Tweltth	986	.1,333	1,200	918	
Thirteenth	1,063	1,391	1.298	1,160	
Fourteenth	1.002	1.347	1,431	1,516	
Fifteenth	991	1.293	1,208	1,138	
Sixteenth	1,658	1.951	1,753	2.139	
Seventeenth	1,115	1,671	1.534	1,475	
Eighteenth	890	1,156	993	1.055	
Nineteenth	1,197	1,334	1,396	1,512	
Twentieth	1.046	1,196	1,487	1,049	
Twenty-first	1,322	1,513	1,327	1,542	
Twenty-second	1.074	1.388	1,238	1.069	
Twenty-third	681	781	765	502	
I'wenty-fourth	349	439	379	309	
Iwenty-fifth	912	973	898	856	
Totals	N. 200	31,678	29,674	27,291	

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

TAYLOR BEATTIE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20, 1879. The Republican State Convention met at the Globe German Theatre to-day. Mr. A. J. Dumont. Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order and delivered brief address, congratulating the delegates on their patriotism in assembling in such large num-bers. He said the republican party was the only one bers. He said the republican party was the only one that could save the State, and it was imperatively necessary that the ticket nominated should be elected. The duty of the Convention was to select a ticket and prepare a formula of the party's doctrine. Upon the ticket should be placed the names of high toned, irreproachable gentlemen, who would lead the party to glorious victory Ex-Governor Hahn was selected as temporary chairman. He appointed a committee on credentials and the Convention took a recess.

After recess Mr. A. J. Dumont was elected permanent chairman. A committee on platform and resolutions was appointed, with ex-Governor Hahn as chairman.

lutions was appointed, with ex-Governor Hahn as chairman.

Ex-Governor Pinchback, in a brief speech, placed in nomination Mr. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, to Governor amid great applause. Judge Beattie with comminated by acclamation and addressed the Covernor. In the course of his remarks he stated that a large number of citizens who had up to this time been voting with the democrats had favored republican principles but not the republican mon who had been selected as the party leaders. He believed that they would now join the republicaus in support of their teket for State officers in opposition to the democratic nominees.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to select can-didates for the other State offices and report to-mor-The Convention at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock P. M. was still in session.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 20, 1879.

Harry J. Ryan, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretences on undelivered insur-ance policies and unauthorized drafts, is wanted here, but has disappeared. He has operated exten-sively in Southern Georgia, the Mississippi Valley, South Carolina and elsewhere.

CITY NEWS ITEMS ..

The steamship City of Richmond, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought \$250,000 in in American gold coin and \$250,000 in gold bars.

In American gold coin and \$250,000 in gold bars.

One thousand three hundred and thirteen immigrants were landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The Italy, from Liverpool, brought 320; the Circassia, from Glasgow, brought 322, and the City of Richmond, from Liverpool, 671.

Special agents seized yesterday two and a half yards of cloth from a passenger by the steamship City of Richmond. The Custom House inspectors sent to the seizure room seventeen pigs (2,051 pounds) of iron, which they captured in Jersey City.

Superintendent Walling has decided to investigate. Superintendent Walling has decided to investigate the case of Hartog Is. Haas, who died in the cells of the Twenty-ninth precinct on the 7th inst. Yesterday he sent word to Captain Williams to prepare evidence and summon all the witnesses to appear before him.

before him.

On a stoop at the corner of Clarke and Brooms street has night Policeman Kennedy found three boys in a beastly state of intoxication. They were removed to the station house, where two of them recovered and were locked up. The third was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The boys gave their names as Peter Crow, aged vine years; John Scantey, aged eleven years, and John Mead, aged thirteen years. Crow, who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, is believed to be in a dangerous condition.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

It is understood that the Rev. B. Morgan rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Port Chester, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in six to eight weeks.

Diphtheria is quite prevalent on Jersey City Heights and Public School No. 7 has, by order of the committee, been closed. The janitor, Thomas Duff, lost one child on Friday by the disease, and another is in a precarious state.

At a session of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afterneon the Committee on Water and Drainage presented a report in favor of reducing the tax on water meters used by manufacturers from two cents per 100 gallons to one and a half cents per 100 gallons. The recommendation was acted upon.

cents per 100 gallons. The recommendation was acted upon.

Justice Semler, of the Sixth District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday committed Caspar Ulrich, of the United States Marine Corps, to the Raymond Street Jail, refusing to accept bail. The prisoner, as reported yesterday, is charged with having assaulted and robbed Mrs. Elizabeth Lutzen, a respectable German woman, on Friday night tast.

Burglars are again at work on Staten Island. On Saturday night or early on Sunday morning the residence of Mr. Duncan C. Norval, at New Brighton, was robbed of property to the value of about \$200, On the same night the premises of Dr. Tompson, on Townsend avenue, Clifton, were broken into, but not robbed of many things of value.

A political discussion and quarrel between Joseph

not robbed of many things of value.

A political discussion and quarrel between Joseph Pongmire and Larry Brunville at Fitzpatrick Quigley's beer saloon in Yonkers resulted in Brunville being shot in the neck and seriously, if not dangarously wounded by Pongmire, on Sunday. The latter was arrested and held for examination before Justice O'Conner. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time of the quarrel and shooting.

O'Conner. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time of the quarrel and shooting.

Judge McCue, of the Brooklyn City Court, presided yesterday at the trial of the action brought by Mrs. George H. Adele H. Lucas against George Bulwinkle, under the Civil Damage act, to recover \$15,000. The plaintiff alleges that her busband continued a course of hard drinking from 1876 to July, 1879, when the suit was commenced, and that he frequented the defendant'J salcon. Case still on.

The police of the Fifth precinct, in Fourth street, Williamsburg, are greatly exercised over two cloth burglares, to the perpetrators of which they have not as yet obtained a clew. It was discovered yeaterday morning that O. M. Tully's clothing store, in Grand street, had been entered through a hail doorway and goods to the value of more than \$1,000 carried away. Martin Rippe, a Fourth street clothier, has also been victimized to the tune of about \$400.

The residence erected for Mr. Chauncey Fisher at Mount Kisco was completely destroyed by fire, with the exception of the marble mantels and some plumbing work, about half-past eight o'clock on sunday morning, there being no available supply of water on the premises or within a quarter of a mile. The building was new, and not yet occupied. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, and was insured for \$6,000 in the Gienn Falls and Hanover Insurance Companies. It was set on fire in the cupola. A large and valuable bern on the premises was saved from destruction by the exertions of the fremen, who pressed the neighboring farmers into their service as they were on their way to church. Water was carried from the village.